

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 7th June, 1886.

POLITICAL.

THE *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 3rd June, says that it appears from recent London telegrams that Mr. Chamberlain's followers have expressed their dissent from him in his views on the Irish question, and that he himself has in a way accepted the Prime Minister's proposals. Hence there is reason to think that Mr. Gladstone's noble scheme is sure to be sanctioned by Parliament sooner or later.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 1st June, referring to the continued occurrence of disturbances in Upper Burma, regrets to say that the rebels have extended their robberies even to Lower Burma, and that there is no likelihood of a speedy restoration of order, as was expected. When the thirty-thousand troops already stationed in Burma have been unable to cope with the dacoits in fair weather, obviously more reinforcements will be required during the rains. The Government of India had better obtain contingents for

Circulation,
240 copies.

service in Burma from Native Princes, who have frequently offered the services of their troops. This proposal would save Government much expenditure, and enable the troops of Native States to acquire useful experience.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
890 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardā), of the 2nd June, says that the Finance Committee should carefully examine the duties attached to highly-paid appointments, and see if any of those appointments can be abolished. The measure is sure to create a howl in high circles, but the Committee should not be daunted and should perform its difficult and delicate duty firmly and conscientiously. It will find on a close and thorough inquiry that some officers are paid more liberally than they should be, and that some officers have little or nothing to do. There is also great room for economy in the cold weather tour expenses of Government officers. Many officers take a larger number of subordinate officials with them in tour than are actually necessary. Large official camps involve great expenditure to Government and cause much inconvenience to the people. It would be a good thing if the salaries allowed to officers included travelling allowances, or they were paid fixed travelling allowances every month. But of course in that case they should be required to travel a fixed number of miles during the month in order to prevent them from avoiding touring. The *Sudhā* then proceeds to consider what retrenchments can be effected in the Central Provinces. Looking at the duties and the responsibilities of the Chief Commissioner and the Judicial Commissioner, the newspaper cannot recommend a reduction in their salaries. As regards Commissioners, they are four in number; their pay is Rs. 2,500; and they also get a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 250 a month. They, too, are very hard worked, and therefore their pay should not be reduced. But their travelling allowance could be stopped without difficulty. A saving of Rs. 12,000 a year would be made in this way. The *Sudhā* would, moreover, recommend

a proper division of work among them. Two of them should do revenue and executive work, and the other two should be made Civil and Sessions Judges, pure and simple.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 5th June, after quoting the *Indian Daily News* on the subject of the reduction of public expenditure, expresses its full concurrence in its views, and observes that the mere reduction of chuprassis and clerks would not avail much unless the pruning knife were also applied to high official salaries. The migration of the Government of India in a body to Simla every year is another subject that deserves serious consideration. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce appears to have forwarded an able memorial to the Supreme Government on the subject. It is the bounden duty of educated natives to protest against all such unnecessary expenditure.

The *Hindustān* (Kálákaner), in an article published in its issues of the 3rd and 4th June, on University Examinations, observes that in England the results of University Examinations are nearly the same every year. But here the results of one year generally widely differ from those of the preceding year. For the last two years the percentage of successful candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University has been comparatively very low. The question is what are the causes of such variations. It is simply impossible that the majority of boys in all the schools and colleges affiliated to a University should unanimously work hard during one year and neglect their studies during the next year. Success is so uncertain that candidates are led to ascribe it to chance. It is really a matter of deep regret and surprise that such an idea should prevail in the latter half of the nineteenth century. As regards the causes of the large failures of candidates, it would appear that the syndicate consider that examiner to be the best who passes the least number of candidates. Hence if a new examiner is lenient in giving marks in the

Circulation,
165 copies.

first year, he becomes very strict in the second year. New examiners, especially those for the lower examinations, who are not men of established reputation, set difficult questions in order to show their ability and learning. Another cause is that examiners, being often paid inadequately, do their work in a perfunctory way. Sometimes they do not get sufficient time to examine the papers carefully. The examiners in arithmetic and algebra generally only look at the answers, and not at the working, and therefore if a candidate makes even a slight mistake in working out a problem, he gets no marks.

Circulation,
284 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 5th June, publishes a long article both in English and Urdu, which is headed "The Allahabad University and the Downfall of High English Education," and which criticises the Oriental system of education recommended in the letter addressed by the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces to the Registrar of the Calcutta University in June, 1870.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 1st June, says that now Lord Dufferin's Government. that English education has made natives acquainted with their rights and privileges, they have naturally set movements on foot in different parts of the country to acquire those rights. They do not judge of the British Government by the standard of old native rule, but desire that it should adopt the same liberal policy which is pursued by the Governments of other civilised countries. Lord Ripon desired to introduce benevolent measures with a view to satisfy the aspirations of the children of the soil, but Anglo-Indians, officials and non-officials, made a very strong opposition and prevented him from carrying out his measures. But now Anglo-Indian officers ostensibly show sympathy with natives, but make secret efforts to injure them. This secret enmity is more dangerous than open hostility. The replies given by Lord

Circulation
460 copies.

Dufferin himself to the memorials and addresses of natives are generally couched in such an ambiguous language that they look to be very satisfactory at first sight, but they really bind his lordship to nothing. Government has lately adopted another objectionable policy. Important measures are suddenly introduced without proper notice being given to the public. The *Bengali* of Calcutta gives currency to the rumour that Lord Dufferin has drawn the attention of Lord Kimberley to the mass meetings held in Bengal and Madras, and laid stress on the necessity of stopping such meetings ! The *Koh* concurs with the *Bengali* in thinking that the Press Commissioner's Office should give correct and speedy information to the public regarding such matters.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 2nd June, represents Lord Dufferin as holding tightly in his hand a cock which is intended to represent this country.

Circulation,
315 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 27th May, in an article written in the form of a letter to Lord Dufferin, after moralizing on the instability of the world and the shortness of his term of office reminds him of the well known adage that whoever tries to please everybody pleases nobody, and tells him that the best criterion of the good or bad administration of a ruler is the happiness or unhappiness of the people over whom he rules. His lordship is, no doubt, a distinguished diplomatist ; but the measures he has adopted since he came to India, and the rumour that he is displeased with the strictures passed on his administration by natives in public assemblies and newspapers, and that he consequently means to pursue a "sterner policy" in future, have produced great suspicions in the minds of the people. The writer, however, consoles himself with the thought that though repressive measures may retard progress for a time, they cannot altogether stop it.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The Bijnour correspondent of the same paper ironically congratulates India on her having got Lord Dufferin for her ruler, and referring to His Lordship's speeches, delivered on his arrival here, the introduction of the income-tax, and the degradation of the Begam of Bhopal's husband, calls His Lordship a tyrant, and beseeches him not to persist in his course of oppression and tyranny.

Circulation,
240 copies.

A correspondent of the *Asd* (Lucknow), of the 1st June, regrets to say that tahsildars are not treated by Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in the way they should be. Even cooks and *khansamas* of the latter can bring them into difficulty by making false complaints to their masters regarding the supply of provisions to their camps. Tahsildars are often addressed in very harsh language by District Officers in official communications. The Local Government had better again invite the attention of District Officers to para. 24 of the Directions for Revenue Officers which lays down clear instructions for the proper treatment of tahsildars, and also order Sub-Deputy Opium Agents, Inspectors of Salt Revenue, and Sub-Registrars, who are accustomed to send *parwana*s and *rubbers* to tahsildars, not to address the latter in this way in future.

Circulation,
165 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 4th June, says that there are two classes of volunteers in Lower Burma, called cadets and adults. It would appear that the Burmese are freely admitted to the former class. It is surprising that Government is unable to extend to the natives of this country a privilege which has been granted to the Burmese.

Circulation,
550 copies.

The *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 2nd June, complains that the Registrar (Special Sub-Registrar?) does not register bonds or other documents written in Nagri character. When any

person presents a Hindi document for registration, the Registrar's office raise a number of objections to the document, and compel the man to get it translated into Urdu. It is needless to say that the proceedings of the office are illegal and involve unnecessary expenditure to the people. When civil courts readily receive plaints based on Hindi bonds, there appears to be no good reason why the Registrar should refuse to register such documents.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 28th May, in a communicated article, adverting to the rumour that it has been proposed in some quarters to abolish the Government High School at Aligarh on the ground that the Muhammadan College alone would be sufficient to meet the educational wants of the people, remarks that the proposal would be highly injurious to the cause of education in that city. The College being situated two miles from the city, the rates of tuition fees there being comparatively high, and the institution being especially intended for Musalmans, it can never become so popular as the High School. The latter is situated just outside the city, and therefore even small children, only five or six years old, have no difficulty in attending it. The tuition fee being four annas a month, even the poorer classes can afford to pay it. Another cause of its great popularity is that Hindu and Muhammadan boys are treated alike in it: hence it is to be hoped that Government will never sanction its abolition.

Circulation,
90 copies

A correspondent of the *Ālam-i-Taswīr* (Cawnpore); of the 1st June, complains that people find it very difficult to cash currency notes at tahsils in the interior of the country. Sometimes they are required by the tahsil officials to submit written applications and sometimes to give securities.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Nasīm-i-Agra*, of the 30th May, complains that the police often prevent accused people from speaking to their vakils in court.

Circulation,
325 copies.

at the time of trial. Some Judges themselves do not allow an accused person to converse with his counsel until they have obtained his statement. The police almost publicly tutor under-trial prisoners in the lock-up, but Judges take no notice of their misbehaviour. The worst of it is that sometimes courts, of their own motion, postpone trials in order to enable the prosecution to obtain additional evidence against the accused, without any application being made by the prosecution to that effect. This shows that Judges are generally desirous of convicting all accused persons, even though they are quite innocent.

Circulation, 325 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th May, says that the assessment of the income-tax is at present going on throughout the country. No

such general tax was ever introduced by the former native rulers. The odious *jazia* levied by Muhammadan kings was confined to certain classes of the community, but the income-tax extends even to dancing-girls and prostitutes. The tax is nominally levied at nearly 2½ per cent. on incomes, but it will practically amount to 50 per cent. on the price of some articles. Suppose a quantity of grain or cloth passes through the hands of five or six traders before it reaches the consumer. Each of those traders will have to pay the income-tax on the profit derived by him from its sale at the rate of 2½ per cent. Thus the total tax paid by the traders will be 12½ or 15 per cent. The tax will also prove a great misfortune in another way. Many traders have a small capital, but carry on their business on a fairly large scale on credit. But when the inquiries of inquisitive assessors of the income-tax make this matter public, their creditors will withdraw their money from them, and they will become bankrupt.

Circulation, 350 copies.

The *Mitra Vilas* (Lahore), of the 31st May, in its local news column, complains that assessments under the Income-tax Act are being made with severity, and that

Assessment of the income-tax and dismissals of Government native servants, Lahore.

natives are being dismissed from Railway and other Government offices on economical grounds.

The *Asád* (Lucknow), of the 1st June, complains that the Municipal Board of Nawabganj has

Circulation,
240 copies.

Introduction of a wheel-tax and the grant of refunds of octroi duties by the Municipal Board of Nawabganj, Bara Banki.

lately introduced a wheel-tax in an objectionable form. Only carriages have been taxed, but hackney *ekkas* have been exempted. Another objectionable feature of the tax is that a person has to pay the tax for all the carriages he possesses, even though he uses only some or none of them. The Board has unnecessarily sacrificed much revenue by exempting hackney *ekkas*. The tax, being levied at the rate of one and a half annas a month per wheel, would not press heavily on them. The newspaper also objects to the grant by the Board of refunds of octroi duties on the ground that the system offers temptations to traders to collude with octroi officials and cheat the Board.

LEGISLATION.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 31st May, adverting to the Bankruptcy Bill, observes that the

Bankruptcy Bill.

measure, if passed in its present shape, will put a stop to imprisonment for debt, but that in that case people will find it very difficult to obtain advances from money-lenders in time of need.

Circulation,
102 copies.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 2nd June, in answer to the *Rasq-i-Hind*, which lately

Bengalis in Kashmir.

endeavoured to show that the number of Bengali officials had not increased in Kashmir since the late Mahárája's demise, observes that such officials have not increased in number, but that they have obtained increased power and salaries. Babu Nilambar has been made Finance Minister, and his pay increased from Rs. 2,300 to Rs. 3,500. During the Mahárája's late visit to Calcutta

Circulation,
315 copies.

the Babu took His Highness to his house and induced him to sanction a pension of Rs. 800 a month to his father. His Highness has been also led to promise the Babu himself a pension of Rs. 1,100 a month for life in case he is obliged to sever his connection from the State, and a jagir of Rs. 500 a month in perpetuity to his descendants after his death. Moreover, the Babu's brother, Rishibal, has been appointed a Judge on Rs. 1,100 a month. The *Raj* should be ashamed of bestowing unjust praises on the Babu and calumniating the Diwan family.

Circulation,
975 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Sialkot), of the 31st May, urges Criminal powers of native princes. that the Government of India should not invest any native prince with the power of passing sentences of death on criminals until it is satisfied that he has competent lawyers in his council.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th May, regrets to say that the system lately introduced at Agra for the delivery of letters, parcels, &c., addressed to residents in the city through the city post-office, will be put a stop to, and that the delivery will again be made only through the head office, as before. To say nothing of the delay that will again occur in the delivery of letters under the old arrangement, the inhabitants of the city will be put to much inconvenience in going to the head office, which is situated at a great distance, to despatch or receive parcels.

Circulation,
102 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 31st May, referring to the death of a European lady on the 16th idar, in a railway train from heat apoplexy, regrets to say that, although railways were introduced in this country long ago, the railway authorities have not yet provided all necessary comforts for the passengers. On the contrary, they do not care to prevent

over-crowding in railway carriages, even during the hot weather.

LOCAL.

The *Bhārat Jwan* (Benares), of the 31st May, complains of the alleged misbehaviour of a Hindu mendicant, who lives in front of the principal female bathing *ghāt* which is situated near the Manikarnikā *ghāt* at Benares. When respectable women go to the *ghāt* every morning to bathe, the man walks about in the neighbourhood of the place quite drunk and naked, and indulges in obscene language. The Magistrate should order him to behave more properly, or at least to wear a loin-cloth.

Circulation,
2,200 copies.

The *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 2nd June, urges that a large clock should be placed at a conspicuous place at the city police-station at Allahabad, for the convenience of the public.

Circulation,
550 copies.

The same paper, in its local news column, urges that the Municipal Committee should erect a shed on the bank of the Ganges, where the Hindus burn their dead, in order to protect them from the inclemencies of the weather. The newspaper also complains that the man, who supplies fire-wood there for purposes of cremation, charges the people high prices.

A correspondent of the *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardā), of the 2nd June, complains of the alleged scarcity of drinking water at Wardha, and asks the Municipal Committee to see to this.

Circulation,
390 copies.

The *A'stāb-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 31st May, praises the arrangements made by the District Officers for the regulation of the late Bhadarkali fair held at a few miles from Lahore, but regrets

Circulation,
500 copies.

to say that the fair always proves to be a great misfortune to the cultivators who live in the neighbourhood. They have to supply provisions and other things to the camps of local authorities, which exposes them to much inconvenience and expense. They would be saved much loss if the officials saw that they were paid in their own presence for the things supplied by them, and that they were not made to provide larger quantities of things than were actually required.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Afshar-i-Akmal	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Ayā Singh	June 1st	1886. June 5th.	350 copies.
2	Afshar-i-Hind	Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali	June 5th	June 6th	184 "
3	Afshar-i-Hind	Asamgarh	Ditto	Ditto	Ilham Ali	May 31st	June 3rd	500 "
4	Afshar-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Bata Singh	June 31st & June 2nd & 4th.	June 3rd, 5th & 7th.	" "
5	Ain-i-Akbar	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Dilwar Ali	June 24th	June 5th	140 "
6	Akbar-i-Azam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Munirab Hussain Khan.	June 1st	June 4th	70 "
7	Akbar-i-Azam	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Makund Ram	May 29th	June 1st & 5th.	2,800 "
8	Akbar-i-Chauk	Chunar	Ditto	Weekly	Rajab Ali Khan	May 2nd.	June 4th	254 "
9	Akbar-i-Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhr-i-din	June 4th	June 7th.	175 "
10	Akbar-i-Tasarruf	Cawnpore	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Rahmat-ullah	June 1st	June 2nd & 7th.	284 copies (including copies taken by Government).
11	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	June 1st & 5th.	June 2nd & 7th.	45 "
12	Almorad Akbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	May 31st	June 2nd	102 copies.
13	Amjad-i-Akbar	Badam	Urdu	Ditto	Ali Amjad Hussain	June 28th	June 2nd	250 "
14	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Chandan Lal	June 29th	June 4th	150 "
15	Aranya Darpan	Allahabad	Hindi	Monthly	Jaganmoh	For April	June 6th	150 "
16	Aror Yash Prakash	Fyzabad	Urdu	Ditto	Kakro Mal	June 3rd	June 3rd	540 "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
17	<i>Asrafu-l-Akbar</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khair	June 1st	1886, June 4th	102 copies.
18	<i>Asad</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	" "	" 2nd	240 "
19	<i>Bharat Bandhu</i>	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Tota Ram	May 28th	" 3rd	90 "
20	<i>Bharatopades</i>	Brindaban	Hindi	Monthly	Sri Radha Charan For May	" "	" "	250 "
21	<i>Bharat Jwan</i>	Benares	Ditto	Weekly	Goswami.	May 31st	" 2nd	2,200 "
22	<i>Bharat Prakash</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Ram Krishn Varma,	June 1st	" 4th	250 "
23	<i>Dababa-i-Quisari</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Banwari Lal	May 29th	" 1st	250 "
24	<i>Dababa-i-Sikandar</i>	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	" 31st	" 2nd	430 "
25	<i>Danish-i-Hind</i>	Multan	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain Khan.	" "	" 6th	120 "
26	<i>Dellat Panch</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Raj Neth	June 2nd	" 5th	815 "
27	<i>Dharm Jwan</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Fada-l-din	" "	" 4th	300 "
28	<i>Gurmukhi Akbar</i>	Amritsar	Gurmukhi	Weekly	Rajab Ali Khan	May 31st	" 3rd	300 "
29	<i>Hind-i-Hind</i>	Allahabad	Urdu	Ditto	Lahna Singh	" 12th & 16th,	" "	833 "
30	<i>Hindustan</i>	Kalkankar	Hindi	Daily	Sodara-l-din	" 30th	" 2nd to 7th	165 "
31	<i>Idam</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Raja Rampal Singh,	June 1st to 6th	" 1st	260 "
32	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Mir	May 28th	" 2nd, 4th & 7th.	133 "
33	<i>Jalwa-i-Brad</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Mahabir Prasad	May 29th & June 2nd & 5th	" "	125 "
34	<i>Jalwa-i-Far</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Khalil	June 3rd	" 6th.	150 "
35	<i>Jam-i-Jamshed</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ganeesh Lal	" 1st	" 4th.	103 "
36	<i>Kanauj Punch</i>	Kanauj	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Jamshed Ali	May 30th	" 1st	" "
					Bhaggu Khan	June 1st	" 3rd	" "

37	Kanya Kuby Prakash,	Lucknow	Hindi	Monthly	...	Balbadra Misra	For May	...	350	"
38	Karamnash	Ditto	Urdu	Weekly	...	Muhammad Yaqub	May 31st	...	250	"
39	Kash Pattrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	...	Lakshmi Shankar	June 4th	...	575	copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).
40	Kavi Yashwan Sudha	Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	...	Chintamani Rao	May 31st	...	350	copies.
41	Kavyarth Samachar	Allahabad	Urdu	Monthly	...	Bindu Prasad	For June	...	325	"
42	Khair Khush-i-Islam	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	...	Mir Hasan	June 1st & 4th	...	200	"
43	Khair Khush-i-Islam	Gujrat	Ditto	Ditto	...	Raila Ram	" 2nd	...	150	"
44	Khair Khush-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	...	Mahá Narayan	" 1st	...	150	"
45	Khair Khush-i-Kash	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	...	Saig Ram	" 3rd	...	150	"
46	Khair Khush-i-Panjab	Gujranwala	Ditto	Ditto	...	Brij Lal	" 1st	...	400	"
47	Kash-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	...	Harukh Rai	" 1st, 3rd & 5th	...	450	"
48	Lahore Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	...	Didar Baksh	May 29th	...	100	"
49	Mamur Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	...	Gobardhan Das	" 31st	...	208	"
50	Mamur-i-Qair	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	...	Ghulam Muhammad	June 1st	...	59	"
51	Mamur-i-Qair	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	...	Durgé Prasad	May 29th	...	276	"
52	Mamur-i-Narbadia	Hoshangabad	Ditto	Ditto	...	Abdul Karim	June 1st	...	100	"
53	Mamur-i-Darabhadra	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	...	Nusrat Ali	" 31st	...	250	"
54	Mamur-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	...	Mahmud-Allah	" 31st	...	350	"
55	Mamur-i-Vide	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	...	Makund Ram	" 1st	...	100	"
56	Mamur-i-Islam	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly	...	Ahmad Khan	" 4th	...	150	"
57	Mamur-i-Nimroz	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	...	Jawad Ali Shah	" 31st	...	650	"
58	Mamur-i-Shahid	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	Faiz-i-din	" 4th	...	1,400	"
59	Mamur-i-Darabhadra	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ala Din	" 31st	...	50	"
60	Municipal Guide	Agra	Ditto	Bi-monthly	...	Khair-Allah Khan	" 30th	...	125	"
61	Muragga-i-Tahsil	Lucknow	Ditto	Monthly	...	Bihar Lal	For May	...	125	"
62	Naiyar-i-Islam	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	...	Anjad Ali	May 31st	...	125	"

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
63	Nojma-i-Hind	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Aydar Krishna	May 31st	June 5th	160 copies.
64	Naam-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamun Das	" 30th	" 1st	325 "
65	Naam-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	Shiva Narayan	June 1st	" 3rd	53 "
66	Naam-i-Sahar	Badliya	Ditto	Ditto	Imtiyaz Ahmad	May 12th & 20th,	" 2nd.	" "
67	Nar Afsana	Ludhiana	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. O. B. Newton	June 3rd	" 5th	755 "
68	Nasrat-i-Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	" 1st	" "	200 "
69	Nasrat-e-Sudha	Hardi	M a r a t h i English.	Ditto	Rasudeva Bhaskar	" 2nd	" 3rd	300 "
70	Oudh Akbar	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 1st to 5th	" 1st, 2nd, 4th & 6th.	640 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
71	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Hussain	May 27th	" 2nd	300 copies.
72	Panjab Akbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Shams-ul-din	" 29th & June 2nd.	" 4th & 7th	300 "
73	Panjab Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Feroz-ul-din	" 2nd	" 6th.	400 "
74	Pate Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul-Rahman	" "	" "	670 "
75	Panjab Akbar	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Din Muhammad	" 1st	" 3rd	550 "
76	Punjab Samachar	Allahabad	Hindi	Ditto	Dewaki Nandan	" 2nd	" 2nd	125 "
77	Qanun	Jullundur	Urdu	Ditto	Ahmed Baksh	" 5th	" 7th	400 "
78	Rasul-i-Ain	Gulistan	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	" 1st	" 3rd	350 "
79	Rasul-i-Akbar	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Hussain	" 31st	" 2nd	350 "

80	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Nadir Ali	June 1st	3rd & 5th	550	"
81	Rajpootana Gazette	Ajmere	Urdu-Hindi	Weekly	Murad Ali	May 31st	2nd	381	"
82	Rohilkhand Punch	Moradabad	Urdu	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	June 30th	1st to 7th	150	"
83	Rosdunah	Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Tegh Bahadur	June 1st	6th	400	"
84	Sadiqua-i-Akhdar	Bahawalpur	Ditto	Weekly	Dwarka Nath	May 31st	2nd	325	"
85	Safir-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulqi Dás	June 3rd	5th	216	"
86	Sakfa-i-Quds	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudda	May 31st	4th	450	"
87	Sejjan Kerti Sudhakar	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banahi Dhar	June 1st	2nd	103	"
88	Sarash-i-Benares	Benares	Urdu	Ditto	Wali Muhammad	"	3rd	150	"
89	Shahna-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Hasan	"	4th	61	"
90	Shahn-i-Ouda	Fyzabad	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Dwarka Dás	"	3rd	307	"
91	Shula-i-Tar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibrahim	May 31st	7th	180	"
92	Sir-Qu-i-Akhdar	Jhelam	Ditto	Ditto	Faqir Muhammad	June 3rd	4th	125	"
93	Swar-i-Qadisi	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Rasá	May 31st	5th	200	"
94	Tamannadi	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Pereen Ohand	June 1st	1st	300	"
95	Talpa-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ashraf Ali	May 30th	4th	975	"
96	Vastr-i-Hind	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Marahid	June 1st	1st to 7th	200	"
97	Vastr-i-Mulla	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Ghulam Ahmad	May 28th to June 4th	2nd	200	"
98	Victoria Paper	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Ohand	May 27th	4th	200	"
99	Vrta Dadas	Dhar	Marathi	Weekly	Haril Bhaskar	June 1st	2nd	200	"
100	Zarfa-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Sabit Ali	June 1st	4th	200	"

ALLAHABAD,
The 12th June, 1886.

PRINCE DÁS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS,

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